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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Select Poetry.

THE DYING WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

I am passing through the waters, but a blessed shore appears—
Kneel beside me, husband dearest, let me kiss away thy tears;
Wrestle with thy grief as Jacob strove from midnight until day;
It may leave an Angel's blessing when it vanishes away.
Lay the babe upon my bosom, 'tis not long she can be there—
See how to my heart she nestles—'tis the pearl I love to wear.
If, in after years, besides thee sits another in my chair,
Though her voice be sweeter music, and her face than mine more fair;
If a cherub calls thee father, far more beautiful than this,
Love the first born, oh my husband, turn not from the motherless.
Tell her sometimes of her mother—you may call her Anna Jane—
Shield her from the winds of sorrow—if she errs, oh, gently blame;
Lead her sometimes where I'm sleeping, I will answer if she calls,
And my breath will stir her ringlets, when my voice in blessing falls:
And her soft blue eyes will brighten with a wonder whence it came,
In her heart, when years pass o'er her, she will find her mother's name.
I will be her right hand angel, sealing up the good for Heaven,
Striving that the midnight watches find no misdeed unforgiven.
You will not forget me, dearest, when I'm sleeping 'neath the sod;
Oh, love the babe upon my bosom as I love thee—next to God.

Tales and Sketches.

THE PERILS OF THE PLAINS;
Or, Incidents in the Life of a Live Ex-Governor.

A few days since a personal friend of Governor Bigler related in our hearing many interesting facts and incidents relating to him, a portion of which we requested him to repeat while we made notes for publication.

Our informant was his traveling companion over the Plains in 1849 to California, and as early as 1826 was intimate with him as the printer boy of Pittsburg. The sketch given of his life is not connected, for the reason that our informant, from 1831 to 1846, was separated from his friend.

Gov. Bigler was born near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and in 1819 his father removed to Mercer county, where he resided until his death, in 1827.

After the expiration of his apprenticeship in 1827, John Bigler removed to Bellefonte, Centre county, and took charge of the *Centre Democrat* as editor and publisher. He was the editor of the *Democrat* in 1828, 1829, 1831 and 1832, and although but a youth in 1828, he supported the election of Gen. Jackson with great zeal and efficiency; and Centre county, which in 1854 cast a Know-Nothing majority against his brother William for Governor, of nearly 700, then rolled up over 1,600 majority for the hero of New Orleans and the Democratic ticket.

From 1827 to the present hour, Gov. Bigler has been a consistent supporter of Democratic men and measures. Of him it can with truth be said that he never faltered in the good cause—never for a moment was faithless to the principles of the Democratic party and its nominees.

In 1846, Gov. Bigler removed to the State of Illinois, and resided in Brown county, until April, 1849, when he emigrated to the new State of California.

On the 2d day of April, 1849, Gov. Bigler, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Virginia, then but seven years old, and a small party of friends and neighbors, started for California. They all had ox teams, Gov. Bigler driving his own the greater part of the road, and walking, with the exception of about one hundred miles, the entire distance from the Missouri river to California. The wagons passed over the State of Missouri and arrived at St. Joseph's on the Missouri river about the 28th of April, 1849, and on the 9th of May commenced their tedious and perilous journey across the Plains to California.

Gov. Bigler having his family with him, had, of course, greater cares than those who had only their own safety and comfort to look after; but, notwithstanding all this, he never failed to perform his full share of guard duty, and never, in a single instance or for a single moment, shrank from danger or responsibility.

The difficulties encountered were truly great, as was also the exposure and danger. At many places the wagons of the party had to be let down into steep ravines and the banks of streams, by means of ropes attached to the hind axles. In passing places of this kind the party would often be detained several hours. Every night a guard was detailed to look after the oxen and mules, so as to prevent the Indians from driving them off or killing them. An inner guard was also stationed to watch the wagons, and those asleep in them and the tents. Mrs. Bigler and her daughter, at night, slept in the wagon during the entire journey, which occupied nearly five months, after leaving the Missouri river, on the 9th of May. On many occasions, when her husband was very weary, Mrs. Bigler, who proved herself a woman of great courage, took his gun and herself guarded the wagon while he rested.

During the journey up the Platte River they were frequently exposed to terrific storms of rain and hail. At Fort Kearney they were exposed to a terrible storm of rain, which lasted nearly the entire night, and covered the little valley with lakes of water, and rendered the traveling exceedingly difficult for several days.

At Scott's Bluff's the little party encountered a terrible hail storm, which lasted more than two hours, during which two of their oxen were killed by lightning. Immediately after the oxen fell, the men ran in front of the cattle in order to prevent a stampede, and were driven from their camping ground more than two miles before they succeeded in getting the cattle to head towards camp. The hail which fell was of sufficient size to cut their hands and faces severely, and they returned to the camp with hands and faces covered with blood.

Immediately after the Governor left in pursuit of the cattle, the wind swept down his tent, and his wife and daughter were compelled to seek shelter in the wagon, which several times came near being capsized by the wind.

The next morning was clear and beautiful. Scott's Bluffs then in full view presented the appearance of the outskirts of a great city, covered with immense buildings, in which was displayed every variety of architecture. The whole appearance produced by the action of the wind and rain upon the soft rock, forming the bluffs, was the same as that in Chimney Rock and Court House Rock, both of which the parties had passed but a few days before.

In crossing Horse Creek the next day, the party came near losing some of their cattle, and that night were threatened with an attack by a party of hostile Indians. The attack would certainly have been made but for a rumor that the small-pox was in our camp, and of this disease the Indians have a great horror.

Between Ash Hollow and Fort Laramie, hundreds of emigrants died with cholera.—Every few miles, tents were to be seen containing the sick and their attendants. At the crossing of the North Fork of the Platte River, the party encountered great difficulties in effecting a crossing. They were compelled to cut down dry cotton wood trees, and with the logs made a raft upon which they passed the river. They had to unload their wagons and take them apart, for the reason that only a part could with safety be taken on the raft at a time. At one time the wheels of the wagon were taken; the next the gearing; the next, the bed of the wagon and contents; next, the family. Three days and three nights were consumed before the Governor's party were all landed on the west bank of the North Fork of the Platte. During the three days and nights, six men were lost, killed and drowned, within five miles of the mouth of Deer Creek, the point at which the Governor and his party crossed the North Platte. The next day after leaving Deer Creek crossing, the dead body of a murdered emigrant was found in the Platte River, and an examination proved that the unfortunate man had been killed by Indians.

The party on the Fourth of July were on the east bank of Big Sandy Creek, where they remained during the day, and there commemorated "Independence Day" as well as they could, so distant from civilization.—The afternoon of the 5th they commenced crossing the desert, between the Big Sandy and Green River, a distance exceeding thirty miles. At a point about midway between the streams above named, they discovered some grass among the thick sage brush, and there permitted their cattle to feed for more than an hour. When about ready to start on their journey, a wagon reached the spot with one of the party a corpse. The body was taken out of the wagon, and though dead but about twenty minutes, had to be committed to mother earth. The burial scene was exceedingly solemn, and for a time all the party were buried in deep thought and rendered almost unfit for the perilous journey before them. They traveled slowly throughout the entire night, and reached the east bank of Green River about 9 o'clock in the morning of July 6. They crossed Green River on the afternoon of the 7th, and on the morning of the 8th renewed their journey.

At Independence Rock they encountered a storm of rain, which continued until they reached Devil's Gate, where they remained during the night. Devil's Gate is a pass through which flows the Sweet Water River. From the top of the chasm to the surface of the river is over two hundred and eighty feet. Before leaving this interesting spot, Gov. Bigler, his lady and several others ascended to the top of the mountain, and looked down into the stream below. The chasm is not more than twenty feet wide, through which the whole volume of the Sweet Water rushes with great velocity. Between this point and the South Pass the scenery is truly interesting and beautiful. The mountains in view on the north were covered with snow, and in fact, within half a mile of the trail, snow was abundant in the ravines. At one point above the Sweet Water, where the party remained a day in July, resting their cattle and washing, they found great banks of snow, and in their neighborhood beautiful flowers of various colors. At another point, beneath grass covering a swamp, they found ice near a foot in thickness. The ice had evidently been formed years before, and after formed been covered by a slide of earth from the hill side.

A few days later they passed through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains and enjoyed a drink of refreshing water from the famous "Pacific Spring," so called from the fact that it is generally believed that its waters find their way to the Pacific Ocean, and rise at a more elevated spot on the mountains than any other yet discovered.

Between the South Pass and the valley of Bear River the little party had many difficulties with the Indians, but being all the time vigilant saved their own lives and preserved their animals. A few miles west of what is called the steamboat and soda springs, the party left the old Fort Hall trail and struck in a direct course for Raft River, a tributary of the Columbia. At the point where they left the old Fort Hall road, the volcanic mountain spoken of by Col. Fremont is in full view. Gov. Bigler and others of his party visited the mountain and looked down into the crater. Many years have doubtless elapsed since it contained fire, but that it at some period was in full blast, shaking the country for many miles around, is evident upon the face of the country. In crossing the valley of Bear river, in which the volcanic mountain is situated, the rocks which were flat on the surface were cracked several inches in width, so wide in fact that they had to be covered before the cattle could pass over in safety.

The next day after leaving the valley of Bear River, the party entered another valley, at the head of which was a large spring of delightful water, and near its source a beaver dam, on which the animals were busily employed. After leaving the Beaver Dam Spring, the party traveled for some days among a tribe of Indians who called themselves Panacks, but who are evidently of the Snake race of Indians. The fourth day after entering the country of the Panaks, the old chief of the tribe approached the party, having with him a number of mules and ponies, which he proposed giving to the Governor in exchange for his daughter Virginia—Virginia to be the wife of his son.

The proposition amused the Governor's party very much; but in order not to incense the Indians, was declined in a respectful manner, alleging that they had no use for the mules and ponies. In this way they kept the old chief in good temper until they overtook a large company under Mr. Hedspeth of Missouri, and then they alarmed him so that he returned to his people without further annoyance to them.

The third night after reaching the Humboldt River, Indians were discovered hovering around the hill tops immediately above them. The Governor was that night one of the outer guard and did not return to camp until near daylight. After reaching camp and when in the act of spreading down his blankets for repose, he heard the cracking of brush on the other side of the river. He looked out of the front of the tent in the direction of the noise, but saw nothing. He then laid down, but in a few moments was aroused again by the same noise—he looked out of the tent, first examining as well as he could the opposite bank of the river, and then the hill side. The day was just dawning when he turned to take a last look over the river before retiring, and was in the act of closing the tent, when an Indian's head became visible over the bank of the river, which was very steep at that point. The savage had a bow and arrow in one hand, and with the other was making his way up the bank. The whole appearance of the savage indicated hostile intentions, and the Governor was left no time for thought; his gun, which was in the wagon, could not be reached in time, and he moreover feared that if he turned his back to get it the Indian would shoot him before he could reach it. It was a moment of great peril, but the Governor was equal to the position. He sprung upon the Indian like a tiger, and before he could prepare himself for the shock, hurled him over the bank into the river, a distance of more than thirty feet.

The Governor's party followed the old Fort Hall trail until within seventy miles of what is known as the sink of the Humboldt, or St. Mary's River, at which point the whole volume of water disappears in the sand. At a point within twenty miles of the brink of the river they found a new trail leading across the Sierra Nevada into California, and after consultation they determined to take it, hoping to save distance and avoid in part the great desert between the Humboldt river and Carson Valley. Before leaving the river each wagon was supplied with a keg of water, and as much grass as could be placed inside of the wagon bed. Thus prepared for the desert, the little party commenced their journey on the new route.

They had proceeded but about twelve miles when the Governor's daughter Virginia, then in the seventh year of her age, was thrown out of the front part of the wagon while going down a steep hill, the hind wheel passing over her left leg above the knee and breaking it. She was immediately picked up by one of the party and her mother, who exclaimed, "Thank God she is not dead.—I hear her cry." It was a moment of great trial, and for some time even the stoutest hearted of the men stood paralyzed; not so with the mother, she was found equal to the necessity of the case, and promptly adopted the measures necessary to have the broken limb attended to.

Fortunately the first man behind the Governor's wagon proved to be a physician who promptly offered his services, and in as short time as possible, under the circumstances, the limb was set and carefully bound up.—After a delay of about two hours the child was carefully lifted into the wagon and placed upon a bed. After the pain resulting from lifting her into the wagon had abated, the Governor said: "Daughter we are here in a great desert—we have but little water and feed for the cattle, and we cannot delay longer at this place, and it is better to go forward than back. We have desert for more than thirty miles—no grass of any kind, and the only water is boiling hot." She threw her little arms around her father's neck, and with great energy said: "Father, I was careless. I am to blame. Drive on, and I will bear the pain like a soldier."

The Governor's party pressed forward until after midnight, when they stopped for about three hours, fed their cattle, and enjoyed sweet repose in the lap of mother earth, which, at that place, was a bed of deep sand. About an hour before day, they took up the line of march, and about 10 o'clock, A. M., reached a point known as Rabbit Hole, where they remained until after 3 o'clock, P. M., when they commenced their journey across a terrible desert twenty miles in extent, without grass or water. After travelling about twelve miles, finding their cattle rapidly failing, they concluded to leave two of their wagons and use all their cattle in taking the other two through the desert. After passing the desert they arrived at a spring which they named Black Rock Spring, the water of which was so hot that they boiled their coffee and tea by setting camp kettles in it.

Within three miles of this hot spring, there was not less than twenty others, the water in all of them being about the same temperature. At this place, the Governor and his party remained two days before the wagons, left behind on the desert, could be brought forward. Before leaving, Dr. John S. Darcy, of New Jersey, and his company arrived. Dr. Darcy here examined and rebound the broken limb of the Governor's daughter.—Two men in the doctor's train, who had been ill for several days, with fever, died, and were buried at this place, the doctor performing the funeral services. While at this place, an ox belonging to one of the New Jersey wagons, fell into one of the hot springs.—Several men who saw the ox fall into the spring, ran as fast as they could, the distance being more than three hundred yards, but the poor creature was dead before extricated, which occupied not more than ten minutes from the time that he first touched the boiling water. When dragged out the hair and skin came off the greater part of his body.

Three days after, the party reached a beautiful valley, near what is called High Rock Cannon, or "Canyon," where they met a body of troops on their march from Oregon, to meet and escort another command under Maj. Sanderson. On the morning that the Governor's party arrived in the valley, the Indians killed the guide to the military train, and he was buried in the evening after their arrival. This valley had many springs in it, and was covered with a great growth of grasses of various kinds. In this valley, the party found springs of very cold, as well as very hot water—the hot and the cold at one place, being not to exceed one hundred yards apart. Near this valley the party discovered marked lines dividing the possessions of one Indian chief from another. The line in some places was marked by dried brush, laid lengthwise; at others, by stones, laid side by side, forming a connected row.

The first night after leaving the valley above referred to, the party encamped in High Rock Cannon. About the middle of the night, a stranger, a German, called at the Governor's wagon, and said to Mrs. Bigler that her services were required at his tent, which was about a quarter of a mile off.—Mrs. Bigler, after learning the condition of affairs, left in company with the stranger, and a little after sunrise in the morning, the stranger's wife gave birth to twins. After the return of the Governor's lady, the party, with all due ceremony named their camping ground "Twin Valley." In the afternoon of the next day, the party again commenced their journey, but the little ones lived only a few days.

After seven days travel in an almost northerly direction, they reached the crossing of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. They doubled teams, and crossed the mountain in a single day, and the day following, late in the evening, reached Goose Lake, where they encamped. From Goose Lake the party moved in a southerly direction on a trail known as Lanson's Route, over a terrible hilly and rocky country. The third night after leaving the lake, the Governor and the men belonging to one of the teams, in consequence of an ox getting fast between two logs lying in a stream of water, fell behind the other teams, and that night failed to reach camp. The Governor, wife, daughter, and two men, were that night left to take care of themselves, and although uninterrupted by Indians, were threatened by a horde of hungry wolves, who at different times during the night, approached within fifty yards of the wagon, making night hideous with terrible howlings. The threatening of the wolves kept the Governor and his little party on the watch the entire night, to prevent the destruction of their cattle and themselves. Early the next morning they left their uncomfortable quarters, and overtook their friends about ten o'clock in the day.

The day following they reached the head waters of Pitt River, down which stream they travelled several days, surrounded by the most fierce and warlike tribes of Indians on the Pacific coast, but by great vigilance escaped in safety. The day after they left the valley of the Pitt River, they met Capt. Warner with a company of men on his way to Goose Lake, to explore a pass through the Sierra Nevada Mountains. They warned the Captain against the Indians, telling him that he must keep a sharp look out for them. The Captain, no doubt, heeded the caution; but notwithstanding the care taken by him and his men, he was killed by an Indian before he reached the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and his party were compelled to return. On the third day after leaving Pitt River Valley, one of the party died of scurvy, and was buried without coffin or clothing, save those worn by him at the time of his death. The body was let into the grave and covered with brush and grass, so as to keep the earth off it as much as possible.—After burial, all the wagons were driven over the spot, so as to deceive the Indians, who frequently dug up bodies for the sake of the clothing. After performing this solemn and painful duty, the little party again moved forward, and on the night of the third day after, reached the head waters of the Rio Plumas, or Feather River.

In the valley of the river, the party encamped for a day, and cut grass to supply their cattle with food while passing over the terribly rough country between the river and the Sacramento valley. The second evening after leaving the river, they reached one of the steepest hills on the route, in order to descend which it was necessary to chain large pine logs to the hind axles of the wagons, so as to prevent them from running over and killing their cattle. This hill was so steep that Virginia, the Governor's daughter—her broken limb being still tender—could not with safety remain in the wagon, and was carried down the hill, more than half a mile, by her father, upon his back. After the foot of the hill was reached, another difficulty had to be encountered, there being no water nearer than two miles. The oxen were unyoked, and the Governor and three of the men undertook the perilous task of driving them through an Indian country more than two miles in the night to Antelope creek.

On the way to the creek one of the oxen fell over a precipice of rocks, and was so much injured that he had to be left behind. The rest of the cattle reached the stream and returned to camp in safety. On their return from the creek the Governor and his companions descended the precipice and endeavored to get the crippled ox into camp; but failed. After leaving him they made a mistake as to the ravine and direction of the camp—got fairly lost in the mountains and did not reach their friends until near morning, and then in a deplorably exhausted state.

The next day they double-teamed and reached the summit of the ridge between Antelope and Deer Creeks, where they remained until the next afternoon. The cattle were driven to Antelope Creek for drink and pastured on the hill sides.—While guarding the cattle the Governor discovered vines well filled with ripe grapes, which were indeed a luxury. He made his way to the top of a rock on the bank of the creek near a tree which was covered with vines. After he had been on the rock a short time he got hold of a large vine with a view of pulling within his reach some fine bunches of grapes which he intended for his wife and daughter. He pulled vigorously for a time, but soon discovered that there was a great resistance, and he slackened his grip when the vine was taken from his hand with great violence. Greatly surprised, he called for his companions, but receiving no answer, he carefully separated the vines, which were very dense, so that he could have a view of the stream and opposite bank. The first object that met his eye was a grizzly bear of immense size, quietly feeding upon the grapes. The Governor having only a bowie knife with him, concluded that he and the bear would separate in peace, and he accordingly got down off the rock and made his way as rapidly as possible to camp, leaving bruin in quiet possession of the grapes, and for himself concluding that they were too sour for his use in the neighborhood of so formidable a competitor.

Three days later, and at the expiration of nearly five months from the date of their departure from the Missouri river, the Governor and his little party arrived in the Valley of the Sacramento near Lawson's Fort, and about 180 miles above the City of Sacramento. The sight of a human habitation created great joy, and the whole party gave three cheers for the garden fence, and three more for the house. It was indeed to them a pleasant view, and looked more beautiful at that moment than ever after.

After resting a few days, the Governor proceeded to Sacramento City, and a portion of his party to what was then known as Reading's Diggins, now as Shasta City.

The Governor arrived at Sacramento early in September, 1849. He arrived almost without money, and for a time supported his family by daily labor. He first was in the employ of an auctioneer named Stevens, now residing in the City of New York; afterwards he was employed in unloading the steamer Senator at two dollars an hour; at a later period in cutting and hauling wood to the city for sale. This hard labor soon broke him down, and for weeks he suffered severely with inflammatory rheumatism, but his family had to be provided for, and he could not be idle. As soon as he was able to walk he visited several of his friends, one of whom employed him in making bed spreads, for each of which he paid him two dollars.

For more than three months after his arrival in Sacramento, Gov. Bigler and family resided in a cloth tent. The tent was lined and covered with common Russia sheeting, which, during the heavy November rains, proved too thin to prevent the water from coming through. Many nights, the Governor, wife and daughter, slept with their heads under an umbrella, which was opened and hung over them to keep the rain out of their faces. Every morning, the floor of the tent, which was the naked ground, was covered with water which had to be ejected from their habitation before they could comfortably move around it. Their trials and exposures during the months of November and December, were truly great, but were all endured with a cheerfulness which indicated a belief that the future has ample reward in store for them.

About the middle of October, he was nominated for the Legislature, and on the 14th day of November was elected. On the 16th day of December, 1849, he took his seat as a member, and within the first five weeks of the session, was, by an almost unanimous vote, elected Speaker of the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in the fall of 1849, and in January 1851, was again elected Speaker. In June, 1851, he was nominated, by the Democracy, for Governor, and was elected in September. June, 1853, he was again nominated for Governor, and in September was again elected. In July, 1855, in opposition to his own wishes on the subject, he was nominated *third time*, but, although he received nearly ten thousand more votes than ever before, was defeated by the Know-Nothing candidate, J. N. Johnson. It will thus be seen that John Bigler was an ox-driver, laborer, *twice* member of the Legislature, *twice* Speaker of the Assembly, *twice* Governor, and nominated a third time by his party, in the short space of seven years.

Compliment to Printers.

John C. Rives, of Washington City, official publisher of debates and speeches in both Houses of Congress, in a recent published letter on the subject of public printing, had a word of suggestion to writers for the press, and of compliment to the compositor, whose duty it not unfrequently is to make sense out of very senseless chirography. None but a writer for the press can comprehend how much truth there is in veteran printer's remarks. Many members of Congress—and, eke, not a few greater men—must have been surprised at the respectable figure they cut in print, without thinking of the toilsome labor and the exercise of the better talent than their own which had been extended by the journeyman printer in putting into good shape the message or report of a speech furnished by them. Mr. Rives says:—"I have seen the manuscript writing of most great men of the country during the past twenty years, and I think I may say that not twenty of them could stand the test of the scrutiny of one half of the journeymen printers employed in my office." This fact will be vouched by every editor in the Union. To a poor "journeyman" printer many a "great man" owes his reputation for scholarship, and were the humble compositors to resolve, by concert, to set up manuscript in their hands—even for one little week—precisely as it is written by the authors, there would be more reputations slaughtered than their devils "could shake a stick at" in twenty-four hours. Statesmen would become "small by degrees and beautifully less." Many an ass would have the lion's hide torn from his limbs. Men, whom the world call writers, would wake up of mornings and find themselves—famous as mere pretenders—humbugs and cheats!"

The Poor Inebriate---His Error and His Cure.

——"Persuasive kindness will do more
Than bitterness or scorn."

A petition is in circulation in Massachusetts, in favor of an Asylum for Inebriates. The object is to supply them with a home, wherein they shall receive such treatment as will restore them to soundness of health and sanity of mind, and also afford them such facilities as will render the Institution a self-supporting one for the now miserable victims of intemperance. This subject has been agitated again and again in various sections of the Union; and we believe that the time will come when every leading City and State will regard it as essential to have at least one Asylum of the kind referred to. Some of our most distinguished medical men have declared that intemperance is a disease, and that in order to eradicate it wholly, it should be subjected to a peculiar treatment exactly as any other malady. In New York, we believe, an Asylum of this character is now in successful operation. We have nothing of the kind, however, in Pennsylvania. Several efforts have been made by kind hearted philanthropists, but thus far without success.—Individuals who have been in the habit of paying much attention to the inmates of our almshouses and our prisons, state that both are peopled to a very considerable extent, through the agency of intemperance—intemperance, too, which might be cured, if the proper means were applied to it. Many of the poor wretches who have become its victims, are not afforded an opportunity of reform. They are surrounded with all sorts of temptations, while they lack the moral courage to resist. When, too, they feel that they are degraded beings, that they have lost caste and character, and that the future of this life is comparatively hopeless to them, they are apt to despond and despair, and indulge in still more frightful excesses. They hear no voice of sympathy and persuasion, there is no home or asylum for them, they are denounced as outcasts and criminals, and they are often treated accordingly. The infirmity is one that destroys both body and mind.—It deadens the sensibilities, it brutalises the nature, and it renders beings who otherwise are calm, moderate and gentle, little better than fiends. This is the case with persons in the higher conditions of life, and where character is involved, and education should exercise a moral influence. But, how much more deplorable must be the condition of the friendless, the indigent, the ignorant and the weak! The results in a great many cases are, as we have described—despondency, despair, indulgence, crime, disgrace and shame! And yet, as already intimated, intemperance is curable. Not perhaps in every instance, but in many. If this be the fact, and such is the opinion of some of the most distinguished medical men of the day, asylums such as have been suggested in the Bay State should be regarded as among the essentials of our social system. They could not but be attended with good. There are, moreover, many natures that yield before the first blow of adversity. They feel that the world is a blank to them, they cannot rally their energies, but sink into hopeless lethargy. It is such, moreover, that are peculiarly calculated to be won away by the vice of intemperance. They cannot resist its fascinations. They become gloomy and depressed in spirits, and they seek any excitement, scarcely knowing what they do. And when they awake to all the horrors of their situation, the result is, that they are condemned and despised, and thus driven, perhaps, to a repetition of the same error. To all such, an appropriate asylum would afford at once a means of escape and of restoration. They could fly from the demon of inebriety, place themselves beyond the reach of his influence, and in the course of a few days or a few weeks, regain their moral tone or nerve, and be able once more to enter among their fellow-creatures, strengthened, fortified and masters of themselves.—This mastery is, moreover, much more difficult to acquire than the thoughtless are apt to imagine. It is especially so with the weak, the irritable, the impulsive and the desponding. It is a rare thing for a victim of intemperance to be turned from the error of his way, by violence and abuse. He must be dealt with kindly, gently, and even generously. But this course is seldom pursued. The vilest epithets are employed, and in many cases the bitterest imprecations are lavished upon him. The effect is, to irritate, madden, to rouse the spirit of resistance, and thus to confirm rather than to cure. These are truths which are almost universally conceded. And yet they are not sufficiently acted upon.—The father who sees his son led away by the temptations of gay society, and gradually imbibing a taste for strong drink, has a duty of more than ordinary delicacy and responsibility to discharge. He should not denounce in a fit of passion, and leave the erring youth to pursue the downward course as fatally as ever; but he should endeavor to win by some counter-fascination—to inspire confidence and secure respect, not by tyranny and violence, but by kindness and affection, mingled with a gentle, yet a significant reproof. And so with almost every phase in the life of a drunkard. The infirmity is a fearful one, but it is curable by the proper means, and these means should be applied with the utmost care and assiduity. Asylums for the Inebriate are yet new institutions, comparatively speaking, but in a country like ours, so full of excitement, and with so many chances and changes in the business world, calculated to induce to despondency and to lead to error, they seem to us entitled in an especial manner, to the attention of the sympathetic and the philanthropic.—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

☞ We have often heard a laughable circumstance which once took place upon a trial in Lancashire, England, during which the head of the celebrated Wood family, of that locality, was examined as a witness. Upon giving his name, OTTIWELL WOOD, the judge, addressing the reverend person, said: "Pray, Mr. Wood, how do you spell your name?"—The old gentleman replied:—O double T—I double U—E double L—double U—double O D. Upon which the astonished lawgiver laid down his pen, saying it was the most extraordinary name he had ever met with in his life, and after two or three attempts, declared he was unable to record it. The court was convulsed with laughter.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 24, 1856.

POETRY.—"The Lost Traveller," has been received, and will appear next week.

Carrier's Address.

The Carrier of THE GLOBE, Master Hildebrand, desires us to state to the numerous patrons of the THE GLOBE, and all others in Huntingdon, that he will deliver at their doors, on Thursday of next week, his first Annual Address, and requests, as a particular favor, that none of the doors be accidentally locked on that morning,—that the latch-strings be hung out, and his reception warm and cordial.

"He'll grind you off his yearly lay,
A song made up for New Year's day:
A touch he'll give of dogg'rel verse,
To the tune of a LIB'RAL PURSE."

P. S.—Small favors thankfully received, and larger ones in proportion.

☞A man from the Broad Top region, named Patrick Smith, was brought to town on Monday last, and committed to jail on a charge of having killed his child, five months old, with an iron poker. He came home intoxicated, quarrelled with his wife, struck at her with the poker, but hit the child, which was in her arms, fracturing its skull and killing it instantly.

Hon. John L. Dawson.

The Democracy of Greene county met at Waynesburg, on Monday, the 15th inst., and appointed James Lindsay delegate to the 2d of March Convention, and unanimously instructed him to support the Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette county, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

A NEW TERRITORY.—THE REPRESENTATIVE AT WASHINGTON.—This *is* a great country! New Territories spring up in the night time, and delegates appear on the floor of Congress first to tell the news! Mr. A. P. Cook has arrived at Washington from Arizona, the new Territory formed out of the Gadsden purchase from Mexico. He brings his credentials, and will claim a seat in the House as delegate from that Territory. He reports the population of Arizona at from ten to fifteen thousand persons, and that the Territory will make a State as large as Pennsylvania. It lays south of 36.30.

MURDER IN INDIANA COUNTY.—Three men named J. Grant, Henry Palmer and J. Bridge, neighbors, left Blairsville on Saturday evening last, in a wagon. On the road they quarreled about politics, and a fight ensued, in which Palmer cut Grant in the abdomen, the intestines protruding. After he was stabbed, they took him in the wagon, and hauled him some distance, when they threw him out in a fence corner, where he was found by Capt. Adams, and medical aid procured. He died on Sunday last. Palmer has been committed to the Indiana jail for murder.

THE MUSICAL REVIEW.—We have received the Prospectus of this Musical publication for 1857. With the first number of January it commences its eighth year. It is devoted to music, reviews, criticisms, and general musical intelligence. It is published the second week of each month, at $1 per annum, by Mason Brothers, 108 and 110 Duane street, New York.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.—The Mammoth Pictorial Double Brother Jonathan is already in the field, and is filled, as usual, with large and spirited Pictures for the Christmas Holidays. Published by B. H. Day, 48 Beekman street, New York. Send 12 cents (postage stamps or money) and you will get this elegant picture sheet free of postage.—Nine are sent (post paid) for One Dollar; or Eleven, if not postpaid.

☞LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT'S annual report to the War Department as General in chief of the army is published. It is dated at the head-quarters in New York, Nov. 18, and is very short, as the general state of the army is reported by the Adjutant General. He renews the suggestions for the provision for the retirement of superannuated officers; insists upon the increased compensation to commissioned officers; presents again his plan of relief to officers by a service ration for every three years, instead of every five; and proposes an amendment of the pension law, so as to place the army on as good a footing as the navy.

☞Counterfeits on the Bank of Harrisburg, the Columbia Bank and the Girard Bank, have made their appearance. Those on the Harrisburg Bank are 10's, and are executed with sufficient skill to deceive persons who are not familiar with the genuine notes.

☞STICK A PIN HERE!—Fillmore lost his own State, New York; Donelson lost Tennessee, and now, (as Gen. Walker elegantly expressed it,) the "amber of Gen. Jackson's greatness" alone preserves him from oblivion. Dayton lost New Jersey, and Fremont has lost California. On the other hand, Buchanan recovered Pennsylvania for the Democracy; and Breckinridge redeemed Kentucky from Know-Nothingism. These comparisons tell more and stronger in favor of the Democratic candidates, than pages of eulogy.

☞A merry, merry Christmas! to all our patrons and friends.

CHRISTMAS.

The annual festival of all Christendom is approaching; and throughout the world there will be merry making and festivity among every Christian people. In the United States the mode of observing Christmas varies somewhat from the modes of the old world, and varies also in different sections of the Union. In New England, for instance, it is scarcely observed, except by the religious services of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches. The old Puritan antipathy to such observances has not yet entirely died out, and Thanksgiving Day is more of a festival and holiday than Christmas. In New York the day is more generally observed, but it is less of a holiday than New Year's Day.

In Pennsylvania, where the English and German sentiments both survive, there is probably a more marked and universal regard for Christmas than in any State of the Union. Here there is scarcely a house that has not its Christmas tree; scarcely a family where the children's stockings are not hung up; scarcely a household that does not collect its scattered members around the Christmas dinner table, where roast turkeys, mince pie, plum-pudding, and other traditional dainties are served up. In the counties where the German population prevails there are still kept up some of the quaint old customs, such as the Christmas eve visit of Kriss-Kingle (a corruption of *Christ-Kind*) with gifts to scatter among the juveniles. But these visits are often only boisterous frolics, in which men and boys, in masks and fantastic dresses, and carrying bells and horns, terrify rather than delight the hearts of young folk. The custom of interchanging gifts on Christmas Day is almost universal in Pennsylvania, and it prevails more or less in Ohio and other States which have been largely settled by Pennsylvanians. In the North Western States, whose inhabitants of American birth are chiefly from New England and New York, Christmas is regarded with no more general respect than it is in the States from which they were settled.

In Virginia and the Carolinas, and indeed throughout the South, there is a very generous and hearty observance of the Christmas holidays. The negroes are indulged much more liberally than at any other period of the year, and their merry-makings constitute one of the pleasantest features of the season. At the same time, their masters' houses are scenes of festivity, and among the wealthier planters there are displays of that lordly hospitality that is recorded of the old English barons, whose habits and mode of life are thought by some modern English writers to have somewhat resembled those of the Southern planters.

An English writer has entered with some learning and care into the history or traditions of Christmas and its observances. He says that December, which was named by the Romans because it was the tenth month from March, with which their year began, was called by our anglo-saxon forefathers *Christmonat*—because in this month Christ was born—*Wintermonth*, or *Midwintermonth*, or *Giul Erra*, meaning the first or former Giul. It was the feast of Thor, and was celebrated in the *Mother-night*, that is to say, at the winter solstice.

In the primitive church Christmas Day was always observed as a Sabbath, and hence like other Lord's Days it was preceded by an eve or vigil as an occasion of preparing for the day following. No festival of the church was attended by more popular superstitions and observances, the ceremonies of the Saturnalia from which it was derived being improved upon by Christian and Druidical additions. The day of this vigil was passed in the ordinary manner, but with the evening the sports began; about seven or eight o'clock hot cakes were drawn from the oven; ale, cider, and spirits went freely round; and the carol-singing commenced, which was continued through the greater part of the night.

The connexion of the festival with the Roman Saturnalia has never been disputed by those competent to form a judgment, and in some existing observances in Franconia the traces of it are undeniable. In the nights of the three Thursdays preceding the Nativity, the young of either sex go about beating at the doors of the houses, singing the near birth of our Saviour, and wishing the inhabitants a happy new year, for which in return they are presented with pears, apples, nuts, and money. With what joy in the churches not only the priests, but the people also, receive the birth-day of Christ, may be referred from this—that the image of a new-born child being placed upon the altar, they dance and chant as they circle round it, while the elders sing.

In addition to what has been here advanced, we have the unquestionable authority of Bede for asserting that it had been observed in England long before by the heathen Saxons. They called it, he says, the *Mother-Night*, or *Night of Mothers*, and probably on account of the ceremonies used by them during their vigil. But in fact, though particular portions of this festival may be traced to the Romans or to the ancient Saxons, the root of the whole affair lies much deeper, and is to be sought in far remoter periods. It was clearly in its origin an astronomical observance, to celebrate the winter solstice and the consequently approaching prolongation of the days, as is demonstrated by the emblematic Christmas candles and Yule-logs, the symbols of increasing light and heat. These Christmas candles, though now out of date, were at one time of an immense size, and not a few in number, the houses being very generally illuminated with them. The Church, too, adopted the same custom, but gave especial reasons of its own for such observance; the apostles, as they explained it, were the light of the world, and as our Saviour also was frequently called *the light*, so his coming was typified by these emblems. In the buttery of St. John's College, Oxford, there is yet to be seen an "ancient candle-socket of stone, ornamented with the figure of the *Holy Lamb*. It was formerly used to burn the Christmas candle in, on the high table, during the twelve nights of that festival."

For similar reasons they lighted the *Yule-clog*, or *Yule-log*, for the words are synonymous. On these occasions the log was usually as large as the hearth would admit of, or the means of the rejoicers could supply, and in some of the northern counties of England, so long as the log lasted, the servants were entitled to ale at their meals. At one time custom prescribed that it should be lighted with a brand of last year's block, which had been carefully put by and preserved for that purpose, as we find it pleasantly recorded by Herrick:

Come bring with a noise
My merrie, merrie boys,
The Christmas log to the firing;
While my good dame, she
Bids ye all be free
And drink to your heart's desiring.

With the last year's brand
Light the new block, and
For good success in his spending,
On your psalteries play
That sweet luck may
Come while the log is teending (kindling).

It is also requisite that the maidens, who blow a Christmas fire, should come to the task with clean hands.

Wash your hands, or else the fire
Will not teind to your desire;
Unwash'd hands, ye maidens know,
Dead the fire though ye blow.

A custom no less general is the dressing up of houses, particularly in the halls and kitchens, with branches of holly, ivy, bays, and rosemary, the two last mentioned being, however, in much less frequent use than the former. Nor must the misletoe be forgotten in this record of Christmas festivities; for, whatever it may do in these refined days, it used to play a conspicuous part in England less than a century ago, when it was regularly suspended both in hall and kitchen, that the young folks, of whatever rank, might duly kiss and be kissed beneath its mystic branches.

In Yorkshire many of the old customs belonging to this day existed a few years ago, and are still to be found in some of the remoter parts. One never-failing remnant of the olden time was the *cheese*, which had been especially made and preserved for the occasion. This was produced with much ceremony by every rustic dame, who, before she allowed it to be tasted, took a sharp knife and scored upon it rude resemblances to the cross. To this were added the mighty wassail-bowl brimming with *lambswool*, and furmity made of barley-meal, which last was also an essential of the breakfast-table. At Ripon, in the same county, the singing boys used on this day to "come into the church with basketfuls of red apples, with a sprig of rosemary stuck in each, which they present to all the congregation, and generally have a return made them of 2d., 4d., or 6d., according to the quality of the lady or gentleman."

There is much doubt as to the origin of Christmas Day. The earliest churchman who makes any mention of it is Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, about the year 170, in his paschal letter, and for the first four centuries it was far from being universally celebrated. It is even a matter of great uncertainty when it should be kept, and Cassian tells us that the Egyptians observed the Epiphany, the Nativity, and Baptism of Christ on the same day, while modern chronologists, at the head of whom is Scaliger, agree that Christ was born at the end of September or the beginning of October, about the time of the Jewish Feast of the Tabernacles. The doubt about the date of the Saviour's birth has been assigned as a reason for opposing the observance of Christmas Day. But it is as well to observe the 25th of December as any other day, and at all events, the custom is so general, that it will probably never be disturbed.

In the earlier ages this day was called in the Eastern Church the *Epiphany*, or *Manifestation of the Light*, a name which was subsequently given to *Twelfth Night*, as we have already mentioned. On this occasion it was used allusively to the birth of Christ, and hence also came the custom, which prevailed in the ancient church, of lighting up candles at the reading of the Gospels even at mid-day, partly to testify the general joy, and partly to symbolise the new light that was shining on mankind. Among the Anglo-Saxons this day was the beginning of the year; and in the shows of a later, but still remote, time, Christmas was personified in his pageant by an "old man hung round with savory dainties." No sooner had midnight passed, and the Day of the Nativity commenced, than the people hastened to welcome it with carols, and these were generally sung with some others from the Nativity to the Twelfth Day, the continuance of Christmas. In the present day the place of the carols is supplied by tunes played just before midnight by the so-called Waits, whilst the carols themselves are annually published in the humblest form and with the coarsest wood-cuts for the amusement of the people. On the Christmas Day these carols used at one time to take the place of psalms in the churches, and more particularly at the afternoon service, the whole congregation joining in them. At the end of the carol the clerk would declare in a loud voice his wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy new year to all the parishioners.

Most of these old customs have become extinct in these modern matter-of-fact times; but Christmas has still its pleasant and refreshing festivities, and there is still a shade of poetry and religion in its gayeties that we should strive to cherish and cultivate by every means in our power.

Lancaster Bank.

The stockholders of the Lancaster Bank held a third meeting on Saturday 13th, inst. The following proposition was adopted by a unanimous vote:

A capital of $400,000 to be subscribed in shares of $50 each, to be paid in on the 1st of April, 1857, in the circulation of the Bank, checks of depositors at par, or old shares at the rate of $5 each.

The old stock not given in payment of new, to get its proportional share of the old assets, after payment of the debts, under an account kept by the Bank.

Depositors to accept certificates at three years, with interest, payable annually.

The present holders of circulation are desired to take certificates of deposit, payable in equal instalments, in one, two and three years, with interest—the circulation held by them to be deposited with a trustee, (some other bank) as collateral.

Bank to open as soon as its liabilities are absolved or postponed under this arrangement.

It was stated that there was now but little over $400,000 actual circulation; and the opinion prevailed that a re-organization of the institution, if it could be done legally, was the only course by which the depositors, as well as the note-holders, could be saved from loss. The books were at once opened, under the proposition adopted, and up to three o'clock, three thousand one hundred shares of the new stock had been subscribed; and a committee of twenty-five was appointed to obtain subscriptions in the city and county.

THE TRUTH TOLD AT LAST.—The other day the following found its way into the columns of the New York *Herald*:

"Our honest and amiable cotemporary of the *Tribune* seems to think that the entire assets of the Republican party, which recently failed in business, belongs exclusively to them."

The following is the response of the *Tribune*:

"By no means! As the principles of the *Herald* are among those "assets," we entreat whoever may have them in charge to dispose of them elsewhere than in this quarter.—They don't 'belong' to us, "exclusively" nor inclusively."

This is a "good lick," and well deserved by the *Herald*. No one knows better than Greely what the principles of Bennet are, and what he received to join the Fremont movement.

The New York *Mirror*, in reference to this matter says:—"There are symptoms of a rupture of the *entente cordiale* between the recently formed triangular alliance of the *Herald, Tribune and Times*. The great political battle being over, the "united powers" begin to resolve into their original antagonisms. The *Tribune* repudiates the *Herald*'s interests in the "assets" of the Republican party, and the *Herald* accuses the *Times* of being "a stock-jobbing organ." By and by, we fear the patched up "treaty of amity" between these jealous "sides of the triangle" of New York journalism will be among the pleasant things that were; and the parties to the late amnesty will be pitching into each other 'like sixty.'"

THE TESTIMONY OF A POLITICAL OPPONENT.—The Albany Evening Journal, one of the leading organs of the Black Republican party, thus speaks of the retiring administration:

"It is but simple justice to say that, so far as the financial interests of the country are concerned, they have been managed with ability and integrity. Though over-ruled frequently in matters of appointment, the President has stood by Governor Marcy in his enlightened and fearless discharge of the responsible duties of the State Department.

"Contrasted with the administration of Tyler and Fillmore, in all that concerns personal self-respect, and in all that belongs to the proprietics of high station that of Gen. Pierce presents a clear record. Nothing of the nepotism of those eras disgraces the present. Gen. Pierce has not followed the bad example of hunting up and pensioning all sorts of relatives, partners and dependants. The Post Office Department has not been, as when in the hands of 'Fillmore, Hall, and Haven,' a convenience for political lazaroni. Nor has there been during General Pierce's administration either a 'back-stair' entrance to the White House, or a 'kitchen cabinet.'"

ALMOST UNANIMOUS.—A great "fuss" is made by the Republican presses because a *few* dunces in the South talk about re-opening the slave trade.

The Southern Commercial Convention is in session at Savannah. Nearly six hundred delegates were appointed to it. A member introduced a resolution in favor of re-opening the slave trade.

It was laid on the table by an "almost unanimous" vote.

Is not that a "settler" for the South Carolina Governor?

What folly next?

☞A New York correspondent writes:—"One of our rich merchants—a man of the fortune of a million and a half—a resident on the Fifth Avenue—connected with one of the first houses in New York, was carried yesterday to the Insane Hospital. He is another illustration of what our city shows in many lamentable cases of the danger of over attention to business."

Stock Gamblers.

The New York *Times* gives the following rather bold, but doubtless truthful account of the stock gambling business in New York city. It will be seen that it gives the *Herald* anything but a good name in connection with the business. Jacob Little, too, is made out pretty much of a rogue; and stock gamblers generally come in for a pretty severe drubbing. We may learn from it, too, whence come most of the alarms and financial panics that so frequently trouble the country. But here is the article from the *Times:*

"Jacob Little was a gambler in stocks.—He generally selected the leading Railroad stocks of the country to bet upon, and he always bet that, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, they were substantially worthless. The way he got at it was to agree, at the end of twenty, thirty, sixty or ninety days, to *deliver* them at a price far below their apparent value. Having made his bet, his next endeavor was to win it. He must manage in some way to break down the public impression that the stocks had any value at all. To bring this about he must first seem to believe it himself, and show that belief by betting still more largely, just as a gambler in politics makes a large bet to back a small one. So he would go on day after day, offering stock upon stock at the lowest prices, and the natural effect would be to lead outsiders to believe that the stock was worthless, else it would not be sold so low.

"But other tricks must aid the game.—Panics in the money market are always of service, and a newspaper is always useful in manufacturing a panic. Mr. Little, and the class of Brokers who gambled in his wake, accordingly secured the *Herald*, which, as it lives upon panics, had a taste for the service and was easily retained. Its money column was always open to these men—indeed was often filled with matter written at their dictation. When he happened to be betting, especially high, the columns of the *Herald* would contain a flaming announcement that the whole country was upon the brink of ruin—that awful explosions were at hand—that railroad dividends were all made from borrowed money—and that the world generally was on the eve of a universal crash. Sometimes the failure of a bank, or the scoundrelism of a railroad officer or a bank cashier, would afford the occasion for these horrid outcries, and give them a kind of plausibility to the public ear. Often they were sheer fabrications—falsehoods manufactured out of whole cloth, like the *Herald's* announcement of immense defalcations in several of the City Banks a year or two ago,—for which there was not a shadow of foundation, and which were put forth for the sole and exclusive purpose of creating a panic, alarming all *bona fide* buyers of stock, depressing their price, and thus—enabling Jacob Little and his tribe to win their bets. Precisely this game has been played over again. Men of sense see through it, but, unfortunately, neither the stock market nor the *Herald*, rely upon men of sense; there are plenty of fools to be duped by the knaves who operate in both—and so the end is accomplished. Prices are knocked down for a day or two—Jacob wins his bets—pockets the profits, and prepares a new scheme of operations for the next day.

"So he has gone on for months and years—until his bets amounted to millions, embracing all the leading Railroads Stocks of the country. Of course his system of operations, his bold betting, his circulation of false rumors, his creation of panics, his incessant accusations through the *Herald* of fraud and rottenness, backed by suppression or falsifications of official facts and figures, for a long time accomplished his objects, kept the prices of all these stocks far below their real value, harressed and impoverished the widows and orphans who owned them, and put the large profits of the unprincipled game into his own pocket.

"But fraud and delusion, however bold, cannot last always. The public mind has its periodical fits of sanity. A pressure of this sort, kept up for a year or two, is uniformly followed by a reaction. Facts and figures become too strong even for the most gigantic exclamation points, and the panics of the *Herald* are seen through. Prices *won't* go down at Jacob's bidding. Stocks stand obstinately at something nearer their real value than suits his purposes. He can't *buy* them as he has agreed to *sell* them. Consequently, the profits promise to *go out* of his pocket, instead of coming in. Whereupon he walks coolly into the Board amongst the men he has been betting with, and tells them he can't fulfill his stipulations. As the law ignores such contracts and refuses to enforce them, he has everything in his own hand. Those who have been betting with him must accept whatever terms he sees fit to offer. So he has no difficulty in 'making an arrangement with his creditors,' backs out of all his bad bets, and proceeds forthwith to organize the programme of a new campaign.

"This is the plain English of Jacob Little's 'failure.' It is the failure of a stock gambler—of a man who bet on the prices of other people's property—who pockets whatever he makes and repudiates what he losses, when his losses become heavy enough to make it an object. We have nothing to say about the morality of the business. Men eminent in morals and religion generally succeed best in it—for their ostensible virtue is so much capital for a business which needs it. We can recall the names of half a dozen of the leading operators in precisely this kind of business, who are the pillars of large and fashionable churches—who would not open a business letter on Sunday, nor put their feet inside a theatre, sooner than they would walk into the fire. It is pleasant to see so doubtful a calling redeemed and dignified by so much sanctity. Whether the sanctity profits equally by the partnership, it is not for us to judge."

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* has a table, which contains, in effect, the whole vote of the United States for President, except a few counties, townships, plantations, &c., which were excluded on account of informality, or were returned too late to be counted, or not returned at all. Omitting these, the total vote

For Buchanan, is	1,850,766
For Fremont,	1,336,815
Buchanan over Fremont,	322,971
Buchanan & Fillmore over Fremont,	1,393,097
Fremont & Fillmore over Buchanan,	347,195
Fillmore's vote is,	870,146
Total number of votes returned in season to be counted,	4,066,727

Exclusive of a few hundred votes for Gerrit Smith.

Buchanan's vote is larger by a quarter of a million than was ever before given for a Presidential candidate.

FROM UTAH.

Judicial Charge Against Polygamy---The United States Laws to be Enforced Against it.

At the July Term of The First Judicial District Court for Utah Territory, held at Genoa, in Carson county, Judge Drummond charged the Grand Jury very forcibly and earnestly upon the following among other sections of the Criminal Code:

"And now, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it becomes my duty to call your special attention with strict care, to the following section, viz: Sec. 33, found on page 187 of the revised statutes of the United States, for A. D. 1855, which reads as follows:

"If any man or woman, not being married to each other, lewdly and lasciviously associate and cohabit together, or, if any man or woman, married or unmarried, is guilty of open and gross lewdness, and designedly make any open and indecent exposure of his or her person—every such person so offending shall be punished by imprisonment, not exceeding ten years and not less than six months, and a fine of not more than a thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the Court." You will now remember that you have each taken a solemn oath before God and those witnesses, that you would "true presentiment make of all such matters and things as should be given you in charge, or otherwise come to your knowledge touching the present service."

"This section, therefore, I give you in charge, with an ardent desire that you will cast off all priestly yokes of oppression, and studiously and honestly do your duty, without fear, favor or affection, wholly unbiased. As there is no statute law in the Territory regulating marriage, or touching the subject directly or indirectly, it only remains for me to say that all these ceremonies by the people of this Territory called "sealing," are anything other in the law than a legal marriage ceremony. In the foregoing section the Legislature has thought proper to pass a stringent law of a criminal character for the punishment of open lewdness; this, indeed, was wise and humane on the part of those legislators, and to us it seems that the Legislature thereby intended to provide a remedy for the correction of that crying and most loathsome, barbarous, cruel, black and degrading evil, which seems to be one of the cardinal doctrines of the church prominent in power in this Territory, Polygamy; or, at least, if they did not intend it, they have virtually done, what should have been done many years since. The law is found in the book; and you as well as I are solemnly bound to give it force and utility.

"It is wholly useless and noonday madness for the Legislature to pass laws, and for the Federal Government to send judges and attorneys here to execute those laws, if the mandate of one man, clothed with a priestly power, and wholly unlearned in the science of the law, is to be permitted to thwart not only the action of the Legislature of the Territory, but boldly and openly bid open defiance and sportive rebellion against the federal authority of the United States, and dictate to Grand Juries when to find bills of indictments and when not. These things cannot be endured in a Republican Government.—All these men, therefore, who have a multiplicity of women residing with them, at the same house, or at the same harem, are subjects for your investigation. I have already instructed you, that there is no law in this Territory authorizing the issuing of marriage license, or authorizing any one to perform marriage ceremonies, either in or out of the Church; and much as you may regret to do so, it is nevertheless your duty to respect the law of the land, and prefer bills of indictment against all such as have not been legally married in some other country, and particularly when two or more women are co-habiting with the same man. These instances are too often seen and too much encouraged by the Church here, to insure respect from the civilized world, either at home or abroad; and even barbarous minds in your own country revolt at the sickening and truly heart-rending spectacle of the masses of this Territory. Duty follows you, gentlemen, in all the walks of life, at home and abroad, in the family circle, at the ballot-box, at your daily Christian devotions, and prominently here, where the interest of the crushed and down-trodden appeal, in thunder tones, for relief at the hands of law."

A Withering Rebuke.

To the charge of the *Cleveland Herald*, that Mr. Buchanan owes his election in part to "a drove of abject slaves to the priestly dictation" of the Roman Catholic Church, the *Cleveland Plaindealer* replies:

"Where has been the 'priestly dictation' during the campaign? What priests have been openly in the field of politics? When commenced this priestly dictation and by whom? Was it not during the congressional session of '54 when *thirty-five hundred Protestant clergymen of New England demanded 'in the name of ALMIGHTY GOD,' the defeat of the Nebraska bill?* Who else have pounded their pulpits to pieces preaching politics but *Protestant* clergymen? Where is Beecher? Where is Bittinger? Where are all the clergymen who have been compassing sea and land to make proselytes, and, when successful, made them ten fold more the children of hell than before? Not a Catholic priest in the land has lifted a finger, or opened his mouth, to babble in this Babel of politics. It has all been left to these rifle religionists, notoriously carried on by them, and now the *Herald* has the impudence to talk about 'abject slaves to priestly dictation.'—Bah! A straight-jacket would set gracefully upon such a lunatic."

STATE FINANCES.—We learn from a public statement of the State Treasurer, that the receipts in the State Treasury from the first days of December, 1855, to the 30th day of November, 1856, from all sources, were $5,378,240 33

Balance of available funds in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1855, $1,243,697 31

$6,621,937 64

The expenditures during the same period amounted to $5,377,143 22

Leaving an available balance in the Treasury, on the 30th November, 1856, of $1,344,795 42

☞Vice stings even in our pleasures; but virtue consoles even in our pains.

☞Superstitions would soon die, if so many old women did not act as nurses to keep them alive.

☞Keep your temper in disputes. The cool hammer fashions the red-hot iron into any shape needed.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

COLD—The weather.

DITTO—Our office, sometimes. Stove grate burnt out.—Expect a new one in a 'few days.'

☞Shut the door!

☞Remember the poor.

Ditto—The Printer.

IN SESSION—The Teachers' Institute. Call around and take a peep at the "assembled wisdom" of the county.

☞The Court Proclamations, Trial List and Jury List will be found on our fourth page.

☞Don't forget the School Exhibition this evening.

AN EXCELLENT PAPER—The Huntingdon Globe.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

☞We think so too. Ain't selfish however.

NUMEROUS—Transgressors against the laws. His Honor Mayor Snare has had numerous (hard) cases before him lately, including the "old sinner" of the Journal. "Justice is slow but sure," and "The way of the Transgressor is hard."

PROGRESSING—crab-like—The Journal.

INCORRIGIBLE—as his ancient prototype, the Devil—Bill Brewster. His pale, wrinkled face and trembling limbs should call him to repentance and preparation for his "last end." Life is uncertain. "Think of these things!"

☞"There is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous." So we thought while reading the organ of 926. Can't say where the sublime came from.

ON A TEAR—Some of the enthusiastic gents about town.

Ditto—Our Overcoat.

COMING UP—"The Globe."

RECEDING—slightly—The Huntingdon Journal. Oh!—what a fall there will be—my countrymen!

☞A Western editor says that if the proper way of spelling the is "though," ate "eight," and bos "beanx;" the proper way of spelling potatoes is "poughteighteaux." The new way of spelling softly is "psoughtleigh," and correctly "korrecktleigh." Pshaw!

IN LUCK AGAIN.—Last week we received a handsome present from Mr. C. T. Green and lady, of Barree, in the shape of *some* feet of excellent sausage. They must be a happy young couple, thus to remember the printer with a liberal share of their first butchering. Hope they may never be in want of any thing to make their home happy, comfortable and noisy.

☞BOOTS and SHOES for the Holidays, and every other day. Call on Levi Westbrook, he has just opened out another new stock.

☞WHAT A TREMENDOUS RUSH—For Christmas presents, at all the stores and shops advertising in our columns.—See advertisements.

☞Some editor says that the destiny of the world often hangs on the smallest trifles. A little miff between Charles Bonaparte and his love Letitia might have broken off a marriage which gave birth to Napoleon and the battle of Waterloo. To which the Chicago Advertiser says: "Yes, that is the fact; but suppose a 'little miff' had taken place between Adam and Eve! What then?"

☞How suggestive of the custom of the season are the following lines:

Hail, season of turkeys and geese!
Hail, "sassengers," puddings and grease!
And dough-nuts hail!—how plenty and fine,
Since death is the doom of the swine!

DULL SALE—Penny Stamps, since Doctor Brewster was "jerked" for mailing his *letters* enclosed in newspapers.

INTERESTING—The Huntingdon Abolition *Journal*—filled with stereotyped "astounding" falsehoods, which we offer the editors and their echo $100 and costs to make good in a Court of Justice—disgusting patent medicine and humbug newspaper advertisements. Strong evidence that the paper is on its last legs, or at least crippled in its patronage. Even the Trough Creekers, who, it is said, heretofore read the JOURNAL as they would their Bible, are beginning to open their eyes to the fact that they have been deceived and misled by the rascals who control its columns.

SOLITUDE SWEETENED—Going to jail and living on molasses.—*Samuel G. Whittaker.*

Was that all you got when you were caged by Sheriff Greenland? No wonder you felt pale.

☞We did'nt think a man professing to be an editor, could become a mail robber. Its too bad, too bad.—*Sam'l G. Whittaker.*

That's cool—for an assistant editor to give the Doctor such a thrust under the left rib, in his own paper. Doctor, you should read the proof sheets after that. There is about as much honesty in keeping from as taking from the mails.

☞If you wish to know what are the "ups and downs of life," get drunk some day when the sidewalks are covered with ice.—*Brewster & Whittaker.*

We did'nt hear of it—did you hurt yourselves.

☞Wm. Lewis, editor of the Globe, says Mr. Gillam denies having said that Snare took all the printed mailable packages in his post office, and that we lie. We don't believe Mr. Gillam ever said so.—*Brewster & Whittaker.*

You can easily find out what Mr. Gillam did say, and what he will say. We will take his word, over *his own* signature. Get him to make a statement, and we'll agree to publish it. Face the music you lying whelps.

☞We hope to God the Post Office of this place, will have a competent officer the next four years.—*Whittaker & Brewster.*

One that will not detect and expose your rascality? We cannot forgive ourself for permitting you to act the rascal as long as you did. We should have caught you before you got so deep into it. But then you took the advantage of our stupidity. We'll watch you close hereafter.

☞WHAT'S WRONG WITH GABE?—He has'nt been seen as public as usual for some days past. Guess those fingers of scorn pointed at him, are keeping him within doors.—It's a pity such a *promising* young man should fall so soon.

☞Will the editor of the Globe, being postmaster, tell us what mail robber means?—*Brewster & Whittaker.*

Mail robber means a man guilty of robbing the mail.—Now don't plead hereafter, that because you have been in the *habit* of doing so and so, that it's a liberty you have "according to law," and "know no better."

☞WE MUST BE SOME, AND NO MISTAKE.—We learn from the *Journal*, that in view of our strength, the editors intend to import a giant editor to do their fighting. Fetch him on—we'll fight a regiment of such *things*, with truth as our weapon, and whip them all in the bargain.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—For the best and most to be appreciated and admired, call on Mr. Prettyman, and have your likeness taken, and then present it to a friend. It can be sent by mail at a trifling cost.

ASTOUNDING CONFESSION.—Doctor Brewster, one of the editors of the *Journal* makes this confession in his last paper:—"We have been in the habit of sending our 'circulars' to advertisers, within our papers," and "more under belief that we were permitted this liberty 'according to law,' and knew no better until the editor of the *Globe* sued." The Doctor's circular consisted of a half sheet letter paper printed on one side and on the other side was a *written* letter, making the whole as much a manuscript letter as if the circular had not been printed on the opposite side of the sheet. Doctor Brewster was not "jerked" for enclosing in his paper a "circular"—it was for enclosing a *manuscript letter*, as the evidence in Squire Snare's office will show. And such letters Doctor Brewster says are 'circulars'—the same as he admits he has been in the habit of mailing within his papers. One of the ten such *circulars* he mailed in one day, we handed over to Squire Snare, in compliance with our oath of office and instructions from the office to which the concealed letter had been directed. The Doctor's assertion that he was under the belief that he was permitted such liberty "according to law" and knew no letter, is FALSE. *He read the law, and knew at the time he mailed ten letters in one day concealed in his papers*, that he was not "permitted the liberty according to law." But as he had been in the *habit* of doing the same thing (saving on a fair average 10 cents a day, since he has been in business here,) he thought he could still escape detection. Doctor Brewster has been in business here for near three years—and as he has been in the habit of mailing *such* "circulars" within his papers, we will see to what amount he has defrauded the United States. Say he has been in business two years and six months—give him 749 days to mail on an average five of *his* "circulars" daily—ten cents saved every day will amount to $74 90 the Post Office Department has lost by Doctor Brewster's fraudulent conduct. Then there are some fines yet to be collected which will reduce the Doctor's profits to a small pile—but as the winter promises to be pretty close we shall be merciful and give him a chance to lay in his fodder.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

A Letter from the West.

FRIEND LEWIS:—Having received many letters of inquiry concerning the West, from our friends in Huntingdon county, and not having leisure time to answer them severally, and knowing that most of them are readers of the Globe, we beg your permission to make it the medium of communicating to them our opinion, together with some facts and features of the western country.

After spending over twelve months in rambling over several of the western States, we have come to the conclusion that Central Iowa is *the place* for Pennsylvanians seeking homes in the west.

The almost lake-bound State of Michigan, has its advantages, but it has an ever changing climate, damp and chilly. Illinois, with its excellent and productive soil, is made up principally of low level prairies. Hence, it is prone to fever and ague, and presents too monotonous an appearance, to please the eye of a Pennamite. Wisconsin has a good soil, and plenty of excellent timber in the northern part of the State. Its inhabitants are principally New Englanders, Norwegians, and a good sprinkling of Dutch, in the towns and cities, who gain their living by making and selling "Lager Bier." Wisconsin is a fine State, but the winters are too long and cold to please our Pennsylvania friends, who generally think they have winter enough at home. Iowa is on about the same parallel of latitude with Pennsylvania, therefore, there is not so much difference in the climate, excepting that produced by the ever prevailing winds of the western country. The prairies of Iowa are moderately rolling, presenting a beautifully undulated appearance. Although timber is scarce, there are many fine groves of young timber, sufficient to supply the farmer with fuel and fencing. The interior of the State abounds in coal, and many fine banks have been opened up this fall.

The extensive grants of Public Lands, made by Congress, to the State, for Railroad purposes, and the consequent withdrawal of the principal portion of the Public Lands from the market, have caused a rapid advance in the price of land. Prairie land can be bought in the interior of the State, at from four to eight dollars per acre, improved farms from fifteen to twenty dollars per acre.—Prairie land within twenty miles of the Mississippi river, sells at from twelve to eighteen dollars per acre. Improved farms within the same limits, are worth from twenty-five to forty dollars per acre, those within three or four miles of large river towns, are held at from sixty to one hundred dollars per acre, and upwards. We have been asked, "would it be advisable to take household furniture to the west," we answer no, nothing, except bedding and carpeting. Cabinet ware, stoves, tin ware and store goods, are sold in Dubuque, Davenport, and other river towns, about as cheap as in Huntingdon county. Don't move your family west, unless you have a place prepared to receive them. Houses are very scarce here, rents very high, and Hotel keepers know how to charge. Horses and cattle are very high here, but judging from the recent extensive importation of horses, we conclude that the prices must come down.

We have been asked by young men, "would you advise me to go west?" Yes! if you are a farmer, or have a good trade, as House builder, Blacksmith, &c.; if you have a few "rocks" to invest, so much the better; a few hundred dollars judiciously invested here, will, in all probability, make more money than you can by "hard knocks." Don't come here with just money enough to pay your way, and no trade, expecting to get situations as clerks in stores and offices; the country is flooded with young men of this kidney—better stay with your friends, as friendship is a rarity here; money is the magic, and he is unfortunate indeed, who is without it. All kinds of domestic produce, except wheat and corn is high. Wheat is selling at 70 cts. per bushel; Corn 25 cts.; Potatoes $1,00; Turnips 40 cts.; Onions $1,00; Butter 35 cts. per lb.; Eggs per dozen, 30 cents, and every thing else proportionately high. Boarding is from $3,50 to $4,00 per week. The farmer is reaping a rich reward for his labor. These high prices are not attributable to short crops, (the crop this season was considered a fair one,) but to the immense influx of population, causing the consumers to far out number the producers. We now hope we have in some degree at least, complied with the wishes of our friends. Our next epistle will most likely be dated at Omahe, Nebraska, when we will endeavor to give something of interest from that far famed land of promise. O.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Dec. 15, 1856.

☞REAH FRAZER, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa., we regret to learn, owing to illness produced by over-excitement in financial and political affairs, has become deranged, so that he is now an inmate of the Asylum in Philadelphia.

DIED,

In Brady township, on Thursday the 11th inst., after an illness of two years, JOHN SMILEY, aged about 53 years.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Dec. 22.—Flour market steady, with a moderate demand. Sales 1200 bbls. at $6.50 ₱ bbl. for superfine and mixed brands, $6.82½ for good, $6.87½ for extra, and extra family at $7.25. Their is a moderate demand for the supply of the home trade at $6.62½@$8 ₱ bbl. as in quality. Rye Flour dull, and held nominally at $9 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal inactive, with small sales at $2.87½@$3 ₱ bbl. at which it is freely offered.

Wheat in fair demand and steady. Sales 3000 bu. good and prime Southern and Penna. red at 150@152c. ₱ bu. some fair to good white at 159@160c. and a choice lot at 165c. Rye scarce and wanted at 80c. ₱ bu. Corn comes forward slowly. Small sales old Southern yellow at 69c. in store and 70c. afloat, and a lot of red yellow at 60c. Oats are steady. Sales 1600 bu. prime Penna. at 45 c. ₱ bu.

From the New Orleans Delta.

THE NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

The Blue-Grey Eye Seeth Smoke.

We publish to-day the news from California and Nicaragua, received by telegraph from the Balize, embodying several details of the progress of affairs in the latter country, especially worthy of the immediate attention of the American people.

William Walker has been met by greater odds than any of us expected just now, and William Marcy may be aware of the cause; the odds were nothing; the steady rifle and inevitable bowie-knife, as usual, were everything; and so we have the agreeable duty of recording three victories on land and one on sea. The blue-grey eye apparently sees the end very clearly, and the spirit of an ex-editor of a New Orleans paper moves rapidly to its goal.

Paul Jones is "not dead, but liveth." He is afloat in a little schooner off the Nicaraguan shore. When he leaped from his birthplace in Carse Thorn, he may not have known—that Celtic adventurer—that many would arise and follow his example. He "leaped on the deck of Destiny," and the terrible vessel bore him well. But the little Nicaraguan schooner has a "deck of Destiny," too, and once more the American people are face to face with an enemy on the waves, or rather have been face to face with an enemy, and whipped him.

We favor no sickly sentiment of ultra Americanism; we despise the crotchets of the extremists who forget that foreigners take a prominent and honorable part in most of our battles; but we think that William Walker, hit or miss, win or lose in future—is a man of whom any nation may be proud. Who would believe from the beginning at Rivas, with the original fifty-six men of the Vesta—that the commander of the little craft, the Vi-king of a dangerous and almost impossible adventure, would become in a short time the President of Nicaragua, set a warvessel on the water, and in six hasty battles annihilate some three thousand of his foes? The thing appears incredible; and yet our telegraphic despatches establish its existence.

Walker's reinforcements from this city arrived in good time. He acted promptly on their arrival. His movements were as precipitate as when he rapidly marched (a forced march) from Massaya to Granada, and defeated the enemy in the very flush and intoxication of their enthusiasm. It is evident that neither time nor powder was lost. The events followed each other quickly, and the man who marched at their head must be fully equal to the exigencies of his mission. A silent man—but prompt to strike; one of the men who say in their inmost hearts—

"Noise befits nor camp nor hall—
Eagles soar on silent feather;
Proud sight!
Left, right!
Steady, boys, and step together!

And so Granada is burned! The catastrophe can't be helped. Walker has to win, and it is not for us at a distance to judge how.

We must await events, and our present impression is that William Walker regulates the aforesaid events in Nicaragua to some extent. So we pause on a few more battles—believing in the blue-grey eye!

BUSINESS NOTICES.

If You Want
A Christmas or New Year's Present,
Don't fail to buy one of
SNARE'S PRIZE CONCERT TICKETS.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Cars for Broad Top and Bedford.

The Passenger trains leave the Depot at Huntingdon at 9.30 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.;—returning arrive at Huntingdon, 2.01 P. M., and 8.34 A. M. Passengers for Bedford take four horse coaches at Hopewell, on the Hopewell branch.

WANTED—A boy to learn Carriage Smithing. Also—a man to do the wood work of Carriages, &c. OWEN BOAT.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856.

WANTED—A good experienced journeyman Cabinet-Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply immediately to HIGGINS & SON.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856.

COME AGAIN, with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES,
For Men,
Women,
Misses,
Boys,
and Children. Call and examine my stock. You can't be disappointed.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856. L. WESTBROOK.

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the last Will and Testament of JOHN SMILEY, late of Brady township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said deceased's estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ISRAEL SMILEY.
December 24, 1856.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.—Why be without Money? when it is just as easy for any one to be around with a pocket full as not, if they only think so. I have got a new article, from which from five to twenty dollars a day can be made, either by male or female. It is highly respectable business, and an article which is wanted in every family in the United States. Enclose me two dollars by mail, and I will forward by return mail a Circular, with full instructions in the art. The business is very easy. Try it, if you are out of employment, and you will never regret it; for it will be better for you to pay the above sum, and insure a good business, than to pay twenty-five cents for a spurious advertisement. This is no humbug. *Try it! Try it! Try it!* Address your letters to DWIGHT MONROE, New York.
Dec. 24, 1856-3m.

I sent one of my Circulars to an *Editor* in Georgia, and he gave me a notice in his paper like the following: "Mr. Monroe sent me one of his Circulars, and I will just say to my readers that whoever of you are out of employment that Mr. Monroe's business is a good busines, and money can be made out of it by any one who engages in it, for it is no humbug."

THE RUSSIAN WAR.—We have just published a new edition of this popular and saleable work, and can now supply our agents and canvassers *without delay.*

Besides a complete History of the War, it includes the LIFE AND REIGN OF NICHOLAS I., with sketches of SCHAMYL, the Circassian Chief, and other distinguished characters; also, descriptions of Russian Society and Government, &c., &c., making one of the most interesting works ever published. It is beautifully illustrated with fine tinted plates, and bound in the best manner. We send a specimen copy with particulars of agency to any part of the United States, free of postage, on receipt of the price, $1 25. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher.
No. 48 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
December 24, 1856.

IMPORTANT TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS. MONUMENTAL DAGUERREOTYPE CASES. A method has long been sought for, to insert in a durable manner, Daguerreotype Likenesses to Head Stones and Monuments.—I have been manufacturing these cases for the last two years, and can warrant them to *secure* the picture for a long number of years.

The outside case is made of Parian Marble, and the box which encloses the picture and keeps it in a state of great preservation for a long number of years, is made of brass, —*a screw box.* It makes a very neat job on a Head Stone or Monument. They are used in Greenwood Cemetery, Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, and many other Cemeterics in the United States.

A liberal discount made to Marble Dealers and Daguerreotypists. Price from $2.25 each to $9.50. A circular of engravings will be sent to any address, free, with price list. Address, A. L. BALDWIN,
Agent of Mausoleum Dag. Co., 335 Broadway, New York.
December 24, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY the 12th day of January, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain plantation, tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, east of Drake's Ferry, adjoining the Juniata river, lands of John Sharrer, Nicholas and William Shaver, Andrew Pollock's heirs and others, containing one hundred and seventy-six acres, or thereabouts, on part of which the town of Mt. Union is laid out, excepting and excluding the ground now in possession of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company and the following town lots in the recorded plan of said town of Mount Union, being numbered respectively Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 1, 2, 7, 10, 13, 16, 23, 8, 9, 14, 17, 23, 75, and the lot of ground in possession of the Methodist Episcopal Church and on which the Meeting House stands, and the following lots which were sold by Wm. B. Zeigler, Esq., to wit: Nos. 58, 59, 60, 69, 83, 84, 95, and 96. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Dougherty.

ALSO—All the defendants' right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate on Warriors Ridge in Porter township, Huntingdon county, containing seventy-nine acres and allowance, bounded by lands of John Huyett and others, having thereon erected two log houses, and about two acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Augustine Miller, Constant Miller, and Israel Miller.

ALSO—A Lot of Ground in Cassville, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main street and extending back 165 feet to a back street, bounded on the North and South by lots of Aaron W. Evans, and having theron erected a two story frame dwelling house and back kitchen and brick shop. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Temple.

ALSO—The defendants' interest in and to two lots of ground in McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, the one fronting on the north side of Main street, and bounded by a lot of the heirs of Isaac Vandevander on the west, and A. States on the East, having thereon erected a large two story store room with basement, the other on the opposite side of the said street having a Tan house, vats, &, &c., and a store house thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William S. Smith and Silas Lang.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title, interest and estate in and to the following described tract of land, situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands of James Norris, west by Jacob Barnet, south by Jacob Drake, and containing 196 acres, be the same more or less, with about 80 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a — story log house and small stable and saw mill. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Crotzley.

ALSO—All the defendants' interest in and to a certain tract of land in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John Henderson on the north, Thomas Weston, Esq., on the south, and lands of Andrew Gwin—and others, containing 270 acres more or less, 180 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a log house and bank barn, wagon shed, and other buildings thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Johnston, John Hunter and Keziah Hunter.

ALSO—All the right and interest of David Stumbaugh in and to a tract of land lying in Ground Hog Valley, Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, bounded by lands of D. Blair, Esq., and others, with about fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, with two small log houses and two log stables, with other buildings thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Stumbaugh.

ALSO—All the defendant's interest in and to the following tract of land situate in Brady township, bounded on the north by lands of James Lane, on the south by Irvin, Green & Co., east by George Snack, containing 120 acres, 45 of which are cleared, with a two-story frame house, a small log barn, two orchards of good fruit, of apples, peaches and pears. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Templeton.

ALSO—A tract of land situated in Union township, adjoining lands of David Swoope and Jacob Brenneman, formerly Nicholas Corbin, and others, containing two hundred and eleven acres, more or less, about 80 acres of which are cleared, five of which are meadow, having thereon a log house two stories high, a double log barn, corn crib and wagon shed and an apple orchard and two springs of water at the door. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Heister.

ALSO—Defendant's right and interestin and to the following tract of land, known as the Jackstown property, containing 200 acres, bounded by lands of Fisher & McMurtrie on the west, and the Vandevander farm and others, having a large two story stone tavern house, frame stable and tenant house thereon erected. Also, ten acres on Rocky Ridge, bounded on the south by Henry Jamison, the Vandevander farm and others, with about 4 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Montgomery.

ALSO—The following described tract of land, containing 38 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of George Hudson, John Savage and William Hess. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Long.

ALSO—*To be sold on Saturday, 10th day of January 1857. at 2 o'clock, P. M.*, a lot of ground situate in the town of Barnet, Tod township, Huntingdon county, fronting 50 feet on Hamilton street, and extending back 140 feet to an alley, bounded on the east by a lot of Michael McCabe, and numbered 26 in plan of said town, having thereon erected a two story log house 16 by 26 feet, with other improvements. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas McGillan.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the said county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 14th day of January next, viz:

1. Moses Robison, Executor of the last Will &c., of John Watt, who was the Administrator of Mark Yocum, late of Barree township, deceased.
2. Moses Robison, Administrator de bouis non, of Mark Yocum, late of Barree township, deceased.
3. Alexander Magee, Executor of the last Will &c., of Elizabeth Parsons, late of Tell township, deceased.
4. Daniel Africa, Esq., Administrator of Elizabeth Swoope, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
5. James Henderson and Joshua Greenland, two of the Executors of the last will of Dr. Jesse Wright, late of Cassville, dec'd.
6. John Owens, Esq., and Peter Burket, Guardians of B. Patton Cox, one of the minor children of John Cox, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
7. Joseph Law, Esq., Guardian of Perry Crain, one of the minor children of Evan Crain, late of Morris township, deceased.
8. Brice Blair, surviving Administrator of Rev. J. Y. McGinnis, late of Dublin township, deceased.
9. Benedict Stevens, Esq., Administrator of Samuel N. Wharton, late of Cromwell township, deceased.
10. Andrew M. Chaney and Anna Chaney, Executors of the last Will &c., of John Chaney, late of Barree township, deceased.
11. Peter Stryker, Administrator of Joseph Reed, late of West township, deceased.
12. Henry Roberts, Guardian of Thomas Benton Reed, a minor son of Joseph Reed, late of West township, dec'd.
13. Daniel Peightal and Joseph Norris, Administrators of Peter Peightal, late of Penn township, deceased.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

COME HERE! and get good bargains. J. & W. SAXTON have received from the eastern cities an assortment of
Silks,
Shawls,
Talmas,
Dress Goods, and
Embroideries.
☞They have adopted the motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Give them a call.
Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

40 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.
Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1856.

A Splendid lot of Fancy and Striped Silks, French Morino, Cashmere, Lyons Cloth, Robes, Fancy and Striped Delaines, Persian Twills. Also a handsome assortment of Collars, Undersleeves and Mitts, just received and for sale cheap by
dec17 J. & W. SAXTON.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands, —all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.
Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

PRIZE CONCERT.—Grand Distribution of Watches, Clocks, Gold Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Pens, Fine Knives, Port Monnaies, Show Cases, Musical Instruments, and an endless veriety of Fancy Articles.

☞Not actuated by any wish to speculate, but prompted solely by a desire of *closing out* his Jewelry and Fancy Store in Huntingdon, the subscriber will dispose of the above articles in the following manner:

The goods will be divided into 1000 shares. 1000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each. Each Ticket entitles the holder to one seat in a Grand Musical Concert valued alone at one dollar. To the purchaser of each ticket I will *give* one share of the above property to be distributed as follows:

One share valued at $150, consisting of 1 splendid Patent Lever, $25; 1 English Case, $100; 1 Mammoth Gold Pen, $5; 1 Eight-day Iron Clock, $10; 1 Gold Locket, $5; and 1 Gold Breast Pin, $5.

Two shares valued at $50 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Silver Patent Lever, $25; 1 Side Case, 10; 1 Pearl Inlaid Iron Clock, $10; and 1 Ladies Breast Pin, $5.

2d, consisting of 1 twenty-two keyed Accordeon, $10; 1 Eight-day Clock, $7; 1 solid Gold Scarf Pin, $12; 1 Isinglass Fan, $5; 1 Gold Pen, $3; and an assorted lot of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, $13.

Four shares valued at $25 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Silver Watch, $12; 1 Show Case, $10; and 1 Gold Pen, $3.

2d, 1 Large Watch, $12; 1 Gold Locket, $8; and 1 Gold Pencil, $5.

3d, 1 Chrystal Seal, $13; 1 Gold Pen, $3; 1 pair Ear Rings, $6; and 1 fine Finger Ring, $3.

4th, 1 Colts Revolver, $20; and 1 box Mathematical Instruments, $5.

Eight shares valued at $12,50 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Mantel Clock, Glass Cover, $7; 1 Accordeon, $3; and 1 Breast Pin, $2 50.

2d, consisting of 1 pair Ivory Mounted Pistols, $10; and 1 Ladies' Pencil, $2 50.

3d, consisting of 1 Horizontal Clock. (glass cover,) $7; 1 Ladies' Pearl Card Case, $4; and 1 Finger Ring, $1 50.

4th, consisting of 1 set of Mathematical Instruments $5; 1 set Silver P. Forks, $4; 2 Finger Rings, $3 50.

16 shares valued at $6 25 each, consisting of a lot of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.

32 shares valued at $3,12 each, consisting of Jewelry, &c.

64	"	"	1,56	"	"
128	"	"	78	"	"
256	"	"	39	"	"
489	"	"	19	"	"

In addition to the articles already enumerated there will be distributed Brushes, Perfumery, Violin Bows, Fine Razors, Shaving Cases, Spectacles, and a variety of articles usually found in a store of this kind.

The Concert will take place as soon as the tickets are all sold, of which event timely notice will be given through the papers. The music will be discounted by the unrivaled Excelsior Brass Band, the pleasure of hearing which is estimated at one dollar, and is so conceded by all good judges.

It is to be hoped that the tickets can be sold again the New Year.

Send your orders early and they will be promptly and honestly attended to EDM. SNARE,
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞AGENTS WANTED.—TERMS.—For 15 Tickets sold, one dollar in money, goods or ticket. For 25, two tickets. For 40, three tickets. For 50, four tickets. For 60, five tickets. For 70, six tickets. For 80, seven tickets. For 100, ten tickets. Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

ADAM BIGHAM'S ESTATE.—John Scott, the Auditor appointed to distribute the assets in the hands of David Hicks, Administrator of Adam Bigham, dec'd. to and among those persons entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, January 8, 1857, at one o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in said fund are notified to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.
JOHN SCOTT, Auditor.
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

Dissolution of Partnership.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Glasgow & Steel has by mutual consent been dissolved.—Those having unsettled accounts with the firm are requested to call and settle immediately.

WILLIAM GLASGOW,
WM. I. STEEL.
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

☞The business will be continued by Wm. I. Steel, and a liberal patronage from a generous public will be thankfully received.

THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.

They have put in five of the Improved Jouval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain.

They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times at Market rates all kinds of Flour, Feed, and Stuffs; and Farmers can have their own grain ground and take it back in a return load, or they can be furnished in exchange at a moment's notice, an equal quantity of Flour and Bran, or chopped feed.

Their smut machine is of improved manufacture, and they will insure a "*a full turn out*" of superior quality to every bushel of *grain* left at their mill.

FISHER & McMURTRIE.

N. B. Their Buckwheat Stones are not quite ready.
Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1856.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—I will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, December 31st, 1856, at the "FRANKLIN HOUSE," in the borough of Huntingdon, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

Lot No. 71 in said borough, fronting on Hill street, and extending back to Rail Road street, having a large two-story BRICK TAVERN HOUSE, good stabling, and other buildings thereon, now occupied by Christian Coutz. It has been kept for many years as a public house, has an extensive patronage and an excellent location for that business.

Also—Four adjoining lots, fronting each 50 feet on Church street—one of them a corner lot fronting on Franklin street, in said borough.

Also—A contingent reversionary interest to the one undivided third of a Lot in said borough, adjoining John Westbrook on the west, Presbyterian Parsonage lot on the east, having a two-story FRAME DWELLING thereon, being the interest devised to George Gwin by the last will and testament of Patrick Gwin, dec'd.

Terms will be made easy, and announced on day of sale.
JOHN SCOTT,
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856. Assignee of George Gwin.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—THE BEST BOOK FOR AGENTS.—TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—An Elegant Gift for a Father to Present to his Family! ☞Send for One Copy, and try it among your Friends! ☜

WANTED—Agents in every section of the United States and Canada, to circulate SEARS' LARGE TYPE QUARTO BIBLE. For Family Use—Entitled THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL DOMESTIC BIBLE, with about one thousand Engravings!

This useful book is destined, if we can form an opinion from the Notices of the Press, to have an unprecedented circulation in every section of our wide-spread continent, and to form a distinct era in the sale of our works. It will, no doubt, in a few years become THE FAMILY BIBLE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

☞The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above. From 50 to 100 copies may easily be circulated and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union. IT WILL BE SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.

☞Application should be made at once, as the field will soon be occupied.

☞Persons wishing to act as agents, and do a safe business, can send for a specimen copy. ☞On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas.

☞Register your Letters, and your money will come safe.

☞In addition to the Pictorial Bible, we publish a large number of Illustrated Family Works, very popular, and of such a high moral and unexceptionable character, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a PUBLIC BENEFIT, and receive a FAIR COMPENSATION for their labor.

☞Orders respectfully solicited. For further particulars, address the subscriber, (post-paid.)

ROBERT SEARS.
181 William Street, New York.
Dec. 10, 1856.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY 7th day of January, 1857, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following Real Estate, late of John Conrad, Esq., deceased, to wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND, at McAlavy's Fort, in the township of Jackson; bounded on the North, West and South, by lands of Robert McBurney, and on the East, by lands of the said McBurney, now occupied by William Hunt, containing ONE HALF ACRE, more or less, and having thereon erected a TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, part of which is now occupied as a Store House; Stable, Wood House and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third part of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from the date of the confirmation; to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

N. B. Possession of the said property will be given on the first day of April next. The rents due or to become due under the lease of the said property to Joseph Porter, are reserved from the effect of the sale of the said property.
JOHN JACKSON, Trustee.
December 17, 1856.

NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed their petitions in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter-Sessions of Huntingdon county, for license to keep Inns or Taverns and Eating Houses, to be presented for the consideration of the said Court on the second Monday and 12th day of January, next, to wit:

Inns or Taverns.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22nd day of November A. D. 1856, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon Blair and Cambria; and the Hon. Jonathan McWilliams and Thomas F. Stewart, his associates. Judges of the court for Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisaners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 17th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 80th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a

precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22nd day of Nov'r. 1856, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 19th day) of January A.D., 1857, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 17th of December, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec 17, 1856.

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY Term

A. D. 1857.

FIRST WEEK.

Rogers Wilson	vs William Foster's Ex'rs.
D. P. Shoenberger	vs A. P. Wilson, Esq., et al.
Stevens for use of Myton	vs Smith & Henry.
John Fleming	vs B. X. Blair, et al.
John Miller	vs Andrew Smith.
Thomas Clark's heirs	vs Brison Clark.
George McCrum	vs Thomas Wilson.
Isabella Hirst	vs John Hirst & J. Carmon.
David Grow's adm'rs	vs Abednego Stevens.
David Whitesel	vs Andrew Walker.
George Otenkirk	vs E. Sollers.
Sterling & Alexander	vs Bracken, Stitt & Co.
Jacob H. Sex	vs Samuel Caldwell.
John H. Wheeler	vs Moses Greenland.
Isaac Woolverton	vs James Irvin, et al.
Marquands	vs Penn'a R. R. Co.
Landis & Molson	vs John Snyder.
James Bell	vs John S. Miller.
John Savage	vs Read & Entrikin.
John Penn Brock	vs John Savage.

SECOND WEEK.

John G. Orlady	vs John Gabbs.
Andrew P. Wilson	vs M. Buoy.
John Lee	vs Joseph P. Moore.
Geo. W. Pheasant	vs R. H. Powel.
Michael Quarry	vs Wise & Buchanan.
Patrick Kelly	vs Penn'a R. R. Co.
George Lane	vs Michael Hawn.
John Penn Brock	vs John Savage.
Nicholas C. Decker	vs Boat & Buckingham.
Henry D. Moore, et al	vs John Savage.
Elizabeth Keith	vs Price & Keith.
Leonard Weaver	vs Lock & Snyder.
A. Patterson	vs J. C. P. & W. W. Harris.
Saxton for use	vs Cook, Reed & Co.
Jacob Cresswell	vs R. H. Powell.
Crownover	vs Cummins Adm'rs, et al.
John Dougherty	vs Abraham Taylor.
Weiler, Kline & Ellis	vs Christian Couts.
Miller & Kinchart	vs Burns & Bogle.
Gosborn & Eby for use	vs Dr. Robert Baird.
George Couch	vs Farmers' Mutual Insu. Co.
James Stewart's Adm'rs	vs John S. Miller.
Jenkins for Goodfellow	vs John Montgomery.
Joseph Ake	vs Thos. Clark.
James M. Stunkard	vs Glasgow & Bro.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Prothonotary.

Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a

Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 12th day of January, 1857.

GRAND JURORS.

David Aurandt, J. P., Tod.
A. C. Blair, merchant, Tell.
George Berkstresser, saddler, Brady.
David Bare, merchant, Clay.
Thomas Covenhoven, farmer, Barree.
William Christy, Esq., surveyor, Porter.
Henry Davis, blacksmith, West.
Joseph Douglass, merchant, Walker.
John Davis, jr., Morris.
James Fields, farmer, Union.
Benjamin Grafius, tinner, Huntingdon.
William Genter, laborer, Brady.
John B. Given, contractor, Huntingdon.
Abraham Grubb, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Harvey, Shirleysburg.
John Hampson, farmer, Union.
John Lutz, Sr., gentleman, Shirley.
Samuel Lemon, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joseph Miller, farmer, Shirley.
John Metherrin, merchant, Clay.
C. W. H. Moore, M. D., Tod.
Thomas Schell, tailor, Warriorsmark.
John Silverthorn, farmer, Tell.
David Thompson, farmer, Henderson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

David P. Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
Jacob B. Bare, farmer, Springfield.
David Boring, farmer, Union.
Brice S. Blair, tanner, Dublin.
John Booher, farmer, Shirley.
Charles Bowersox, carpenter, Shirley.
Samuel Caldwell, farmer, Cromwell.
Valentine Crouse, mechanic, Cassville.
John Dean, farmer, Walker.
Samuel Eyer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Oliver Ewing, merchant, Shirley.
Alexander Ewing, teacher, Franklin.
Samuel Fridley, butcher, Henderson.
Samuel Grove farmer, Union.
James Galbraith, farmer, Shirley.
Amos Harper, farmer, Franklin.
John Hildebrand, gentleman, Huntingdon.
David Hicks, blacksmith, Cromwell.
Joseph P. Heaton, farmer, Penn.
William Hileman, farmer, Morris.
John Hight, Sr., farmer, Henderson.
John Harper, J. P., Barree.
Samuel Isenberg, carpenter, Porter.
Joseph Johnston, druggist, West.
Samuel Kerr, wagon maker, Penn.
Abraham Lias, farmer, Tod.
Lewis Knode, farmer, Porter.
George Leas, merchant, Shirley.
Jonathan Murphey, carpenter, Shirley.
Charles Mickley, manager, Tod.
J. Wareham Mattern, mechanic, Franklin.
Henry B. Myringer, gentleman, Morris.
Nicholas Miller, farmer, Cass.
John Minnick, tinner, Dublin.
Dutton Madden, merchant, Brady.
Robert McBurney, merchant, Jackson.
Jacob G. Park, farmer, Cass.
George Quarry, farmer, Cass.
Geo. W. Speer, gentleman, Cassville.
David Stever, farmer, Cass.
Robert Stitt, clerk, Franklin.
Samuel A. Sprankle, farmer, Porter.
Benjamin E. Stitt, farmer, Dublin.
William Thompson, saddler, Shirley.
Edmund Trumbath, Sr., miner, Cromwell.
John C. Wilson, clerk, West.
Henry Zimmerman, Esq., farmer, Hopewell.
John Vandevander, Esq., Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Henry Barrick, merchant, Walker.
David Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Coen, gentleman, Barree.
William M. Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Christian Couts, Sr., inn-keeper, Huntingdon.
Gilbert Chaney, J. P., Barree.
Frederick Crissman, farmer, Franklin.
David Campbell, merchant, Penn.
Jonathan Cree, farmer Dublin.
John Eyer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Michael Funk, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Isaiah Fleck, farmer, Cromwell.
Abraham L. Funk, farmer, Shirley.
James E. Glasgow, J. P., Clay.
Henry S. Green, farmer, Tod.
John Grove, farmer, Cromwell.
Adam Heater, farmer, Tod.
Thomas Hooper, Jr., farmer, Cromwell.
William Harper, mason, Cromwell.
Jacob Hunt, J. P., Dublin.
Muiro S. Harrison, tinner, Shirleysburg.
Samuel Harnish, farmer, Morris.
William Lyons, farmer, Tell.
Henry Lee, farmer, Jackson.
George W. Mattern, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel Neff, farmer, Porter.
George W. Patterson, farmer, Barree.
Elliott Ramsey, farmer, Springfield.
Jesse Rutter, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Stewart, farmer, Cromwell.
Benjamin Sprankle, farmer, Morris.
Jacob Stever, farmer, Cass.
David Tussey, farmer, Morris.
George Wilson, Esq., J. P., Tell.
Daniel Womelsdorf, J. P., Franklin.
James McCracken, farmer, Henderson.

Dec. 17, 1856.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

AUGUST BRICKER, BOOT MAKER, No. 94 North Fourth street, third Boot Store below Race, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail dealer, will give full satisfaction to all who may patronise him. Country dealers, and persons wishing a good article, are invited to call.

Philadelphia Nov. 19, 1856-3m.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL

REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS, AND CULTIVATOR ALMANAC FOR 1857—Embellished with *One Hundred and Forty-two* Engravings, and containing *One Hundred and Forty-four* large duodecima pages. By JOHN J. THOMAS, Author of the "American Fruit Culturist," "Farm Implements," &c. Albany, N. Y.: Luther Tucker & Son.

The subjects treated in this volume, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations and Calender pages, calculated for the Meridians of Boston, New-York and Baltimore, as given in previous issues, include, among others, the following:

I. LAYING OUT FARMS.—(SIX ENGRAVINGS.)

1. General Rules to be Observed.
2. Plan for the Division of a Farm.
3. D. D. T. Moore's Farm and Buildings.
4. Farm Management and Capital.

II. FARM HOUSES.—(FOURTEEN ENGRAVINGS.)

1. The Art of Planning them.
2. Design for a One-Story Farm House.
3. Design for a Plain Farm House.
4. Design for a Square Farm House.
5. A Bracketted Symmetrical Farm House.
6. A Village or Suburban House.

III. FARM IMPLEMENTS.—(FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.)

1. Plows—for Different Soils—Side Hill and Subsoil.
2. Harrows and Cultivators.
3. Planters and Sowers for Seeds, Corn, Grain, &c.
4. Mowing Machines—Wood's and Ketchum's.
5. Horse Hay and Grain Rakes.
6. Horse Pitch Fork.
7. Washing Machines.
8. Feed Mixer.
9. Corn Shellers.
10. Dederick's Hay Press.
11. Wood's Portable Engine.
12. Vose's Ox Yoke.
13. Cider Mills for Vinegar Factories.

IV. FRUIT CULTURE.—(TWENTY-TWO ENGRAVINGS.)

1. Laying Out and Planting a Fruit Garden.
2. Laying Out Orchards.
3. Mulching and Deep Planting.
4. Dwarf Pear Trees.
5. Notes on Fruit Culture—including *Twenty-two* short articles, and many invaluable facts and suggestions.
6. Culture of the Raspberry.
7. Culture of the Blackberry.

V. ORNAMENTAL PLANTING AND PLANTS.

(SIXTEEN ENGRAVINGS.)

1. Half Hardy Trees and Flowering Shrubs.
2. Herbaceous Perennials.
3. Climbing Annuals.
4. Perennials for Lawns.

VI. ROCK WORK AND RUSTIC STRUCTURES.

(TWENTY-THREE ENGRAVINGS.)

1. Artificial Rock Work.
2. Rustic Seats and Structures.

VII. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. Measures of Length and Surface.
2. Tables of Specific Gravities, Weights, &c.
3. Contents and Size of Cisterns.
4. Velocity of Wind.

VIII. FARM AND GARDEN ECONOMY.

SIXTEEN ENGRAVINGS.)

1. Preparing Soil for Gardens.
2. Valuable Miscellaneous Facts.
3. Packing Trees and Plants.
4. Propagation by Cuttings.
5. Satisfactory Farming.
6. To Prevent Wheat from Sprouting.
7. Mice-Gnawad Trees.

IX. DOMESTIC ANIMALS—(THREE ENGRAVINGS.)

1. Food Consumed by Different Animals.
2. Doctoring Sick Animals, with Rules for Preserving their Health, and Remedies for the more common Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.
3. Apparatus for Shearing Sheep.

X. MISCELLANEOUS—(ONE ENGRAVING.)

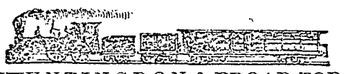
1. Presence of Mind.
2. The Great Tree—*Sequoia Gigantea.*
3. Supports for Lightning Rods.
4. Paints and Whitewash for Barns.

It will be seen from the foregoing abstract of the contents of the REGISTER for 1857, that it embraces as great and valuable a variety as either of its predecessors. Numbers 1 and 2, for 1855 and 1856, are no less useful now than the day they were issued, and the contents of No. 3 are of equally permanent interest.

Price, Twenty-five Cents for single copies—One Dollar for Five—Two Dollars per Dozen. Those who order, will express *particularly the No. they wish*, to prevent mistakes. we will send to each member of a Club of Four, copies of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the REGISTER for Two DOLLARS.

Large sales of the REGISTER for 1857 can be effected in almost every neighborhood, which we will endeavor to render profitable to any who will engage in it. Address letters of inquiry, or orders accompanied by the cash, to

LUTHER TUCKER & SON,
December 3, 1856. Albany, N. Y.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, November 17, 1856, Trains will leave Daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Two Trains a day between SAXTON and HUNTINGDON—one Train daily to ALLAQUIPPA.

STATIONS.		A. M.
Allaquippa	One trip a day.	Arrive 11.08
Riddelsburg	One trip a day.	" 11.00
	A. M.	
Saxton	Leave 6.50	" 10.48
Fishers' Summit	" 6.46	" 10.28
Rough & Ready	" 7.04	" 10.07
Coffee Run	" 7.12	" 9.59
Marklesburg	" 7.28	" 9.42
Pleasant Grove	" 7.42	" 9.30
M'Connellstown	" 7.50	" 9.20
Huntingdon	Arrive 8.05	Leave 9.00
	P. M.	
Allaquippa	Leave 11.50	Stay all night
Riddelsburg	" 11.56	at Saxton.
	Arrive 12.12	P. M.
Saxton	Leave 12.20	Arrive 5.44
Fishers' Summit	" 12.40	" 5.24
Rough & Ready	" 12.50	" 5.04
Coffee Run	" 1.00	" 4.54
Marklesburg	" 1.16	" 4.38
Pleasant Grove	" 1.28	" 4.26
M'Connellstown	" 1.38	" 4.16
Huntingdon	Arrive 2.00	Leave 4.00

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD, BLOODY RUN, &c.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

November 26, 1856.

THE HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

Has been removed to a large and commodious room in the "Town Hall," and is open, day and evening, for the reception of Students. The course of instruction, embracing Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, is accompanied by daily Lectures on Commercial Sciences. A department has also been opened, which is devoted to Penmanship, and is conducted by Prof. MORRISON of Pittsburg.

Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics and Political Economy are delivered periodically, to the students, by members of the Huntingdon Bar.

Other particulars furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to T. H. POLLOCK, Principal.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At

D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Sculls, Coburg Cloth, Levella Cloth, Alpaca, Debarge Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.

ALSO—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimazetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Bands, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

ALSO—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2¼ yards wide, Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices. Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture,

for Fever and Ague, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

FRESH OLIVE OIL

For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an

inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. D. R. GOOD, has located at Peters-

burg, Huntingdon county, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Petersburg and surrounding country. Office near Neff's Hotel.

November 19, 1856-3m.*

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

Huntingdon, Pa.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and

gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES, with friction rollers,

Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's Pa-

TENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a vari-

ety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, *Cedar and Willow* ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

PERUVIAN GUANO.— Experience

has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,

Sole Agent for Philadelphia,
No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856-3m.

NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN

has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN

FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F., would call the attention of the Ladies and others to *his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and* Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.

September 10, 1856—4m.

1856. 1856. 1856

FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS.

French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths,—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new Delaines—Best Styles Full Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, both English and American—Hosiery, Vestings and all kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c. EYRE & LANDELL,

4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods,—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaleing. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.

☞TERMS NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856-3m.

KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—

PEACE RESTORED!!—By latest arrival from the East, the subscribers have just received, and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.

We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, Gig Trees, Self-Adjusting Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Horse and Mule Hames of 20 different varieties, Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Enameled Muslin, Coach Lace, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally, will find it greatly to their advantage, to call and examine our new stock of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver and Common Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Lamps, Hollow-ware, and other House furnishing goods, including many new and *useful* inventions. In our recent purchases, we have bought at such rates, as enable us to sell even *lower* than heretofore. No charge for showing goods. All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAMES A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP

WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$35 00
Gold Lepines,	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quarriers,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

H. ROMAN has just opened a very

large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY

STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

LOOK HERE!—L. WESTBROOK

has just arrived with a splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

☞Call and examine his stock. L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

MUSICAL.—The subscriber having

located himself in the borough of Huntingdon intends to give lessons on the Piano Forte and Singing. All persons wishing to receive musical instruction will find me at Mrs. Hampson's. Those scholars that have Pianos can receive lessons at their residences. No extra charges for going to scholars houses or singing.

Oct. 1, 1856-3m. P. BRUNKER.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL

INSTITUTE.—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—Incorporated by authority of an act of Assembly, 1856. During the past year, upwards of one hundred students have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

For Circular, &c., address T. KIRK WHITE,

Nov. 12, 1856. President.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. E. A. STEEL,

takes this method of announcing to the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she carries on as formerly, the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Having recently received from Philadelphia a new assortment of bonnets, silks, satins, flowers, ladies head-dresses, caps, trimmings, &c., she is prepared to accommodate all persons favoring her by a call, with any article in her line of business, done up in the best manner and latest style.

Call at her residence on Alleghany or Railroad street.

Huntingdon, Nov. 19, 1856.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. S.

STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER,

DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 5, 1856.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

apl16

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!

Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.
Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.

And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO.,

April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—

JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN,

and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SET-

TLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER,

or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale

by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand

Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30,

received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the

New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS,

at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for

sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS,

At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware

Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the

cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by

(sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and

for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap

Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale

by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for

sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for

sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Mag-

nesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by

HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

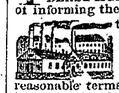
DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stom-

ach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the

CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN



BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the *Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs.* We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M